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29 August 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPUTY DIRECTOR (ADMINISTRATION)

FROM:

Acting General Counsel

SUBJECT :

A Program for the Establishment of A Career Corps for the Central Intelligence Agency

1. There are submitted berswith comments of this office on the above subject. These comments deal with the legal aspects of Appendix Q (pp. 69-71) which is concerned with career benefits and security. Our comments below are keyed to specific paragraph numbers.

I. The comment that in order to grant appropriate CIA personnel time and one-half service credit against retirement would require the Agency to consummate an agreement with the Civil Service Commission is not accurate at this time. At one point it had been believed possible that existing legislation applicable to investigative and law enforcement personnel of various agencies, such as Treasury and FBI, could be interpreted to cover certain classes of employees of CIA during periods of employment under specified conditions. This office had indicated such a position probably could not be supported on purely legal grounds. Subsequently, Mr. Warren Irons, Chief, Retirement Division, Civil Service Commission, has specifically advised the Acting Personnel Director at the time, the undersigned that legislation would be required in order to apply the benefits of the law in question to CIA employ-860.

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Y. At one point serious consideration was given to include in apprepriate CIA legislation (P. L. 110 as passed) the authority for the Director to apply certain medical and disability benefits to dependents of CIA employees. Such language was included in the proposed bill. In discussions with the Bureau of the Budget prior to debate on the bill in the Congress, the provision relating to dependents was deleted on the grounds that no precedent existed for any

such benefits. In view of that history it is believed that any action on this matter should be scrutimized carefully, whether the action be by incorporation in proposed legislation or by the Director approving such benefits in specific cases on his broad authorities.

It is not entirely clear what action is desired in the statement that physical disability benefits conforming to Veterans' Administration standards should be extended to agency exployees forced to retire because of physical disshilling suffered during the period of employment, Conscially the momentary benefits evallable in disability came are somewhat more liberal under the Federal Employees' Compensation act where it can be established that disability was incurred while in performance of daties. In some instances there may be involved an election between the banefits under the Compensation Ast and those under the Civil Service Retirement Lot. If the action indicated is intended to mean a relaxation of standards under which benefits can be granted, there would be for consideration the steedily expending scope of coverage by virtue of interpretation of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. The newest version of this Act was approved in October 1949 and accords the Barons for now latitude in determining these cases which could be considered as illness or injury incurred inclient to service. It is believed that over a period of years increasingly more liberal interpretations of that Act will be premovement by the Bureau.

2. The above comments are familiaed to indicate the necessity of moving very parefully in the field of securing greater statutory benefits to CIA employees. In some instances legislation osuld possibly result in underirable restrictions being placed on CIA.

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cc Col. Bairs Draining